PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

Ricin

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 305 South Street, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

What is ricin?

Ricin is a poison that can be made from waste left over after processing castor beans. It can be made in the form of a powder, a mist or a pellet, or it can be dissolved in water or a weak acid. Very hot or very cold temperatures do not affect ricin.

Where is ricin found and how is it used?

Castor beans are used throughout the world to make castor oil. Ricin has some medical uses, such as in bone marrow transplants and to kill cancer cells.

Can ricin be used for bioterrorism?

Yes. Bioterrorism is the use of any poison or biological organism to hurt people or create fear. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention lists ricin as a possible bioterrorist agent.

How can I be exposed to ricin?

Accidental exposure to ricin is highly unlikely. It would take a deliberate act to make ricin and use it to poison people. If that were done, people could be exposed by breathing in ricin mist or powder or by eating food or drinking water that contains ricin. Ricin pellets or ricin dissolved in a liquid can also be injected into people's bodies. Ricin poisoning cannot be spread from person to person through casual contact.

How do I know if I have been been exposed?

There is no reliable test to confirm ricin exposure. Your doctor would need to look for a certain combination of symptoms.

What are the symptoms of ricin exposure?

People can be exposed to ricin by swallowing it, breathing it in or by having it injected into their bodies. Any of these exposures can affect many organs in the body. Being exposed to enough ricin can seriously damage organs and death may occur. Although ricin can cause death, exposed people who live longer than 5 days without complications will probably survive.

How soon do symptoms appear after exposure?

Symptoms of ricin poisoning may appear 6-8 hours after exposure. Illness from this poison can last for days to weeks.

How is ricin poisoning treated?

Ricin poisoning is treated with supportive medical care, such as helping the person breathe, giving intravenous fluids, and giving medications to treat swelling. There is no specific treatment for ricin poisoning.

What should I do if I think I've been exposed to ricin?

If you believe you have found ricin or come in contact with it, call 911 and wait for emergency help to come. You can also contact the Massachusetts Poison Control Center at 1-888 222-1222 or 1-888-244-5313 (hearing impaired).

Where can I get more information?

- Your doctor, nurse or clinic
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website at: http://www.bt.cdc.gov/
- Your local board of health (listed in the telephone directory under "government")
- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Division of Epidemiology and Immunization at (617) 983-6800 or on the MDPH Website at http://www.mass.gov/dph
- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health Information Line at (866) 627-7968

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